

Nearly all persons are aware of the enormous prices that have been paid during the past few years for black walnut lumber. This wood has been in demand not only for making nearly all kinds of furniture but for inside finishing for houses. The fashion for this wood, started in the United States, spread rapidly to other countries, and it is now in active demand in every portion of Europe. During several years past fortunes have been made in buying land covered by black walnut timber or the "stumpage," cutting down the trees, and sending them to market. Some persons have realized large sums by selling trees that were standing on portions of their farms that had not been cleared. In some instances old stumps have been sold at very high prices for veneering. Parties have gone over every part of the country in search of black walnut lumber. Thousands have regretted that they cut down trees and used them for fuel or fences, or simply destroyed them as "cumberers of the ground." They now see that they could have realized a fortune if they had not been so hasty in their proceeding. The fashion for black walnut furniture and finishing, which became prevalent suddenly, shows no signs of abating. The demand for the wood becomes greater as the supply becomes limited. It is now transported hundreds of miles on wagons and in railway cars. It is the favorite of the maker and the buyer of furniture. Most persons prefer it to mahogany, which for centuries was the fashionable wood for decorative purposes. That it contains several desirable qualities is certain, but it is equally certain that its qualities have been greatly overrated.

The price of black walnut lumber is so high and the supply of it so small that the owners of land have been exhorted to engage in the culture of the trees to meet the demands of the near and distant future. Parties have figured out how much can be made by planting a given number of acres with these trees and giving them suitable care and attention for a series of years. The story of "some man in Wisconsin" who planted "a piece of land" with these trees twenty-three years ago and recently sold his "crop" for the sum of \$27,000 has been told many times. The story is not very accurately located, and therefore it is difficult to procure evidence as to the truth or falsity of it. Admitting that it is true, however, it does not follow that others will be fortunate. There is no accounting for tastes, and the origin of most fashions is obscure. Fashions come and go, and in most respects they are as unreliable as the wind. Black walnut was first used as a cheap substitute for mahogany. It soon became its successful rival. It does not follow, however, that it will always remain so. Indeed, it is very likely that mahogany may soon occupy the place it long filled, and that it will not soon be displaced. It is also likely that woods of light color will become fashionable, to the partial and complete exclusion of those that are dark. They "had their day" and perhaps may have it again. It is likely that at no very distant period improvements in "stuffing" porous woods may result in making much material valuable that is now regarded as entirely useless in the arts. In all probability various metals, natural and artificial stone, and even glass, will be largely employed in the place of wood for making furniture.

Persons who have faith in the future of the black walnut and who believe the fashion for it will not change will be likely to plant trees and wait for a liberal reward for themselves or heirs. Land planted to black walnut trees may prove to be an excellent investment. It may rise in value every year from the time the nuts are placed in the soil. Enthusiasts should bear in mind, however, that there is a popular prejudice against these trees on the ground that they impoverish the soil where they grow, that they exert an injurious influence on most crops in the vicinity of them, and that the land where they made their growth is unproductive of certain crops after the trees are cut away. The trees require a rich soil to enable them to make a rapid growth, and that of the Western States is admirably adapted to them. Broken land that can not be plowed is generally well suited to the production of forest trees. A space for the roots to occupy can be prepared by the use of the pick or spade, and if necessary some fertilizing material can be added to the soil. Almost all nut-bearing trees have very long tap-roots, and provision may be made for their enlargement by making a hole with an iron bar directly under where a nut is to be planted. This hole can be filled with forest leaves or well-rotted stable manure. The soil for some distance can also be loosened by means of an iron bar or pick. By keeping the ground covered with much no cultivation will be required. As the leaves, bark, and branches of the black walnut are very bitter, grazing animals are not likely to interfere with them. On many farms there are portions of land that are of little use for the production of cultivated crops.

At the last winter meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Ragan, gave the following excellent recommendations for planting black walnuts on level ground that was to be cultivated:

Furrow the ground out each way as for corn, except that the rows should be seven feet apart. Take the nuts, fresh from the tree, and plant two at each crossing. They are to be covered shallow, just enough to hide them. So much for planting. The next spring furrow the seven feet spaces, intermediate between the rows, and plant with corn or potatoes. The corn and young trees will be all cultivated alike, and the young trees must be kept clean. The second spring thin out the trees to one in a hill. The thinnings will fill any vacant spaces where needed. Corn or potatoes may be planted the second or even the third year, and after that the trees must be cultivated and kept clean until they occupy the whole ground so fully as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass. Standing so near as seven feet, the trees will not require trimming, but will thus trim themselves. But when they begin to suffer from crowding, take out every alternate tree in each row, and in a few years another thinning may be made by taking out alternate trees in the rows at right angles to the first, leaving them fourteen feet each

way. If the trees are to stand until they become quite large, additional thinning may be necessary. But they should always be thick enough to obviate the tedious trimming of branches. The thinnings will always possess considerable value.—Chicago Times.

#### A Plea for Our Servants.

We all know how glad they are to rush out on every possible occasion; are dissatisfied if they do not get their Sundays out, even when wet—their evenings, cutting down the trees, and sending them to market. Some persons have realized large sums by selling trees that were standing on portions of their farms that had not been cleared. In some instances old stumps have been sold at very high prices for veneering. Parties have gone over every part of the country in search of black walnut lumber. Thousands have regretted that they cut down trees and used them for fuel or fences, or simply destroyed them as "cumberers of the ground." They now see that they could have realized a fortune if they had not been so hasty in their proceeding. The fashion for black walnut furniture and finishing, which became prevalent suddenly, shows no signs of abating. The demand for the wood becomes greater as the supply becomes limited. It is now transported hundreds of miles on wagons and in railway cars. It is the favorite of the maker and the buyer of furniture. Most persons prefer it to mahogany, which for centuries was the fashionable wood for decorative purposes. That it contains several desirable qualities is certain, but it is equally certain that its qualities have been greatly overrated.

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Small social tea parties could be arranged without much trouble or expense, and to these brothers and sisters of the servants might be invited, and the evenings made cheerful with games, picture books, illustrated papers, and the like. How much better would this be than altogether ignoring that servants have friends and relations, and so driving them to courses of deceit and to underhanded proceedings, such as making signs to attract their friends as soon as their masters and mistresses are out; sending letters to their friends as soon as the mistress has given her orders for the day, on finding no late dinner is required; slipping off when there seems no chance of their absence being observed; and other practices which gradually lead giddy girls from bad to worse, and from one little deceit to some great fraud.

Common Quotation Errors.

"God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb" was long attributed to the Psalms of David, until oft-repeated corrections have convinced people that the sentiment belongs to Maria in Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." The epigram, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," is still often quoted as one of the Proverbs of Solomon, and is rarely attributed to its author, Butler (see "Hudibras," Part II, canto 3, line 843). The nearest approach to any such phrase to be found in the Bible is that, "He who speaketh the rod hatch his son" (Prov. xiii, 24). The reference to "pouring oil on troubled waters" is often supposed to be scriptural, though the Bible does not make any such allusion. "Man wants but little here below," is an expression no older than Goldsmith's "Hermion," though it is generally quoted either as Scripture or from a line of an ancient hymn. "Mansions of the blest" are mentioned in the revelations, not of St. John the Divine, but to the Monk of Evesham (A. D. 1436).—All the Year Round.

#### Care of Horses.

1. Never allow anyone to tease or tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

2. Never beat the horse when in the stable. Nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.

3. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot fermenting manure makes the hoofs soft, and brings on lameness.

4. Change the litter partially in some parts, and entirely in others, every morning, and brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

5. To procure a good coat on your horse naturally, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

6. Never clean a horse in his stable. The dust fouls the crib, and makes him loathe his food.

7. Use the curry-comb nightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.

8. Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to take in, causes growth and sore heels.

9. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get chills if neglected.

10. When a horse comes off of our care, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents his taking cold.

11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself and the appetite to return.

12. Also, let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal and enables him to feed comfortably.

13. Let the horse have some exercise every day. Otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feed.

14. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weakness from a confined position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

15. Look often at the animal's feet and legs. Disease or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.

16. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and the shoe. Standing on it all night, the horse will be lame next morning.

17. If the horse remains in stable his feet must be "stopped." Heat and dryness cause cracked hoofs and lameness.

18. The feet should not be "stopped" oftener than twice in the week. It will make the hoofs soft and bring on corns.

19. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably hard and unwholesome. It is probably

20. Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.—N. Y. Graphic.

#### Our New West.

Some years ago the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was regarded as a desert; at best fit for nothing but grazing purposes. These plains cover an enormous extent of country, and there is now reason to believe that in the course of the next twenty-five years the greater part of it will become arable land, which will grow magnificent crops. There are three agencies at work effecting this change. One of these is irrigation. The streams which issue from the melted snows of the Rocky Mountains are being carefully utilized to irrigate large sections of land east of the foot hills. As is well known, the Mormons have converted the Salt Lake Valley into a perfect garden. Before they set up irrigating ditches Utah was in appearance the most unpromising portion of the earth's surface for the growth of agricultural products, but water applied to these sage-brush deserts changes them as if by magic, and makes them wonderfully fruitful. Still another means of utilizing these grazing plains is found in the sinking of artesian wells. The water which reaches the surface by this means is gradually absorbed by the thirsty soil, and the desert blossoms like the rose. Many of these wells have already been opened, and in time there will be thousands of them, each the center of an almost recreated district of country. But the most potent influence at work is the steady extension of population west of the rainfall. As the country becomes settled and trees are planted, the rains become more frequent and heavier. It is believed in time even Denver will be subject to showers sufficiently frequent to convert the arid regions of its neighborhood into fruitful fields. Horace Greeley predicted that the time would come when these dry plains would be dotted with wind-mills, which would pump up the water out of the vast depths of the artesian wells. It is claimed that the building of railroads has a great deal to do in attracting the rain from eastern skies and watercourses.—Demorest's Monthly.

#### A Commercial Item.

Mose Schaumburg's little boy, although only ten years old, is traveling around slung to a tray, like a miniature Sam'l of Posen, instead of being sent to school where he could acquire a knowledge of arithmetic that might be useful to him hereafter.

An Austin gentleman stopped Mose Schaumburg, junior, and asked the little fellow how much he made on his articles.

"Five per cent; don't you want a pair of suspenders for a quarter of a dollar?"

"Five per cent! Why that's not much profit."

"I hash never pin to school, but I suppose I makes five per cent. What costs me one dollar I sells for five tollars. Don't you want two pairs of suspenders for a quarter of a tollar?"

—Texas Sifting's.

An Illinois cow swallowed \$600 in greenbacks. She was killed and the money recovered.

A curious accident recently occurred in Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y. While a thrashing machine was in motion a dog walked over the rod which connects the power with the separator, and the bushy hair of his tail became wound around the rod, and the dog's tail was completely severed from his body. It cost his life.

We agree with an exchange, that there is a disgusting amount of crime in the newspapers, but the man who has a pimple on his nose can't blame the looking-glass for showing it.—Philadelphia News.

#### A Judge's Experience.

Judge J. T. Bossier, of St. Tammany parish, La., and of the State Legislature, thus expressed his opinion to one of our representatives: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be very efficacious in sprains and bruises. In my opinion there is no oil or liniment equal to it."—New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.

We are curious to know how many feet go to make a mile in the estimation of the ladies. For the reason that we never met a lady who didn't wear shoes a mile too big for her.

The result of my use of St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism is—I have been recommending it ever since, says the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in the Chicago Times.

A young fellow stood in the vestibule of a street car, looking at a countryman near by who had been staring at him for several minutes, and said: "What do you take me for, anyhow?" "Wah, stranger," replied the grumpy old fellow, "be a shiner! you up purty well with a sound or so, and I wouldn't let you, just as you stand, at any price—unless I was awful hard up for fertilizing material."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made him nervous, steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured by the use of it."—From a leading Railroad Official, Chicago, Ill.—Times.

The Song of Solomon: So help me my gramma, dot dot fits you like de baper on de walls.—Puck.

A Revolution.

In the treatment of nervous diseases is now taking place. Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, many years ago discovered a sure remedy in his Cerebral and Chameleon Pills—they have had wonderful sale and success. They can be relied on to permanently cure sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and all nervous diseases. All druggists keep them. Price, 50 cents per box. Two boxes for \$1.00, free by mail on receipt of price. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md.

It rains all on the just and the unjust—and on the just mainly because the unjust have borrowed their umbrellas.—Hartford Times.

Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effective in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as SCOTT'S SERRAVALLO OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, Venereal Sores and Diseases, Consumption, Gout, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. It purifies the system, brings color to the cheeks, and restores the sufferer to a normal condition of health and vigor.

When a powder magazine blows up, it can, we suppose, be called flash literature.—New Jersey Enterprise.

"Wise men say nothing in dangerous times." Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. That the best and most approved remedy for this kidney trouble is Kidney-Wort, is universally in cases of diseased liver, kidney and bowels. It will cost you but a trifle to try it, and the result will be most delightful.

The right kind of a dog in a yard is a terror to evil doers.—N. O. Picayune.

Personal.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney-Wort, and all kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Men who have money to loan take the greatest possible interest in their business.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

ANTI-FAR is a very distant relative to Olga, the Queen of Greece.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pleasantest far: To pay your addresses than your debts.—The Judge.

Green's Sulphur Soap.

Use it when your skin breaks out in pimples. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Fritz thinks that a pair of corsets is nothing more nor less than a waist basket.—Syracuse Herald.

#### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1899.	
CATTLE—Exports.	\$11.00
COTTON—Native.	5.00
WHEAT—Good to Choice.	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.07
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	1.00
CORN—No. 2.	.38
OATS—Western Mixed.	.38
PORTLAND CEMENT.	2.50
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Midling.	.93
BEEVES—Exports.	5.25
CATTLE—Good to Choice.	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.07
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	1.00
CORN—No. 2.	.38
OATS—Western Mixed.	.38
PORTLAND CEMENT.	2.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Exports.	5.00
COTTON—Native.	5.00
WHEAT—Good to Choice.	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.07
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	1.00
CORN—No. 2.	.38
OATS—Western Mixed.	.38
PORTLAND CEMENT.	2.50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.	4.50
CATTLE—Sales at.	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.07
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	1.00
CORN—No. 2.	.38
OATS—Western Mixed.	.38
PORTLAND CEMENT.	2.50
NEW ORLEANS.	
COTTON—Native.	5.00
COTTON—Western.	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.07
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	1.00
CORN—No. 2.	.38
OATS—Western Mixed.	.38
PORTLAND CEMENT.	2.50

"Don't Die in the House." "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. 15c.

A PRINTER, turned lawyer, knows what a good case is.

"BROUHAHA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. 5c.

CAPITAL punishment: Shutting the refractory lad in the closet where the preserves are kept.—The Judge.

REVENUE'S Russia Salve is unequalled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

Any old bachelor will shiver for a better half when a counterfeit fifty-cent piece is shoved on him.

STRAIGHTEN old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

The paper-hanging business is a bad one, for it always ends in a man to the wall.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Why was the Brooklyn bridge painted? To cover the steel.—N. Y. Post.

Try the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

ILL Catalogue of 300 Books free to any address. Agents Wanted. N.Y. Book Co., 73 Beekman St., N. Y.

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